

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....\$5 00  
Six Months.....3 00  
Three Months.....1 50  
One Month.....50  
No subscription taken for less than one month.

There is no doubt that spies from this region give Buckner regular information of all he needs to know, as far as facts can be ascertained. There is one consolation—the facts can't give them much comfort. They may set him to burning and destroying bridges for his personal safety, of which he will take good heed. After all he can't depend on his spies. They are so addicted to lying that they couldn't tell the truth, if it would suit better than falsehood. Besides, they know that Buckner wouldn't like the truth if he knew it. He has practiced simulation and mendacity so long that he would feel gratified to cheat himself, or to be cheated. With Buckner, the chief end of man is dissimulation. He started for Louisville—why doesn't he come? Rousseau, of whom the Secesh are so fond, would be glad to see Buckner and shake hands with him. A host of Federal troops are waiting anxiously expecting him. If he doesn't pay them a visit, they will be compelled to visit him.

He came to this State with large promises of protection, and now he is destroying the property of Kentucky to protect his own carcass. His spies have scared him. He doesn't know half the truth, or he wouldn't stay a day longer in Kentucky. Destroying bridges will not save him. His spies come back here and report that Polk, Zollicoffer, &c., will join him, and then they will make a rush at Louisville; but why did they destroy the bridge at Bowlinggreen? These worthies do not think now of coming here. They are chiefly exercised to know how they are to stay where they are.

Upon the whole, these spies can't help Buckner much. What it is important for him to know they can't find out, and he had better not trust them. Perhaps they are spies on him half the time. He has sold himself, and his spies would sell him on the same terms.

The statesmen of Europe are speculating about the revolution in this country. The general opinion of the ruling powers is, that the Great Republic is proving itself to be, what they always thought it was, a humbug; that our people are no more capable of self government than the people of Europe; that we shall need a master, or, perhaps, several masters; and will, in due time, find what we need. They are of opinion that the Southern Confederacy ought to be recognized; that it will be able to sustain itself. They don't conceal what is obvious from the nature of the case—that Europe will feel relieved when the great overshadowing power on this Continent is divided and broken. It was growing to be an object of grave apprehensions. A bubble, they believed it was, but an alarming one, and it was not certain quite that it was a bubble. A very formidable and terrible power it was to Europe, if it were not a bubble.

Well, things look bad enough at a distance. We are going through the fire that every people in Europe has gone through. It remains to be seen if we shall work out anything better than they have. Our chances are still better than theirs were, and the American people have some sense left yet, we hope; but thousands have a bad way of showing it just now. Demagogues have got the start of the people, and it is yet to be seen which shall go under—the demagogues or the people.

There is not a statesman in the world who will not say that a division of this Union is a calamity to both sections; a remedy for no evils; the opening of the very flood-gates of misery to generations hereafter. The people North and South know it, if they are not fools. Why, then, will they allow it?

They can prevent it, and sacrifice nothing but a few ambitious demagogues, who have got all this up, and whose safety is the destruction of their country.

The Richmond editors occupy themselves with what ought to be done by their armies; in giving instructions, indeed, on the policy required. They will feel, after awhile, some surprise that their views are not carried out. Jeff. Davis & Co. would like to follow the programme if they knew how to do it. The heroes of the quill overleap the small obstacles that puzzle Davis & Co. Why do the Confederate armies lie before Washington and do nothing? Why don't they push on and take the place? Why don't they winter their troops in Philadelphia or New York, or, at least, in Ohio or Kentucky? They are lying still, eating up the South and accomplishing nothing, whilst the Federal troops are gathering all round them, and are very likely to spend the winter in all the important Southern cities. The Richmond editors ought not to allow this. They should come out with legions of hardy warriors, and scare the Yankees clear off to the North pole.

Wheat and Mr. Wiegmann will speak at Middletown, Jefferson county, on Monday afternoon.

A passenger from Norfolk, Va., who arrived at Baltimore Sunday last, gives some particulars in reference to the state of affairs in Norfolk. Martial law, he says, prevails there; but the Union sentiment is so strong there that there is less intolerance towards the friends of the Union than elsewhere.

Coffee had suddenly advanced from 50 cents to 62½ cents per pound. Bacon was selling for 28 cents per pound, butter for 50 cents, potatoes 45 cents per peck, and eggs 22 cents per dozen. The rise in these and other common products was said by the dealers to arise from the fact that the Southern Confederacy had just bought up immense quantities for the use of her soldiers, and produced a temporary scarcity in the market. But the truth is, it has been suddenly discovered that an actual and serious scarcity exists, and that the effects of the National blockade has been much more effectual than has been supposed, and apprehensions are experienced by many influential and intelligent citizens that unless success soon crowns the rebel arms, Virginia must rebel against the occupation of her territory by Southern troops, and the late rupture between the rebel leaders is not calculated to tranquilize this feeling. The poorer classes in Norfolk and other important places in the vicinity are already growing clamorous, and demand that their wants be respected and attended to by those who have given them assurance that the idea of starving them into loyal submission is but a joke.

The Madison Courier understands that Dr. Wm. A. Bowles, of Orange county, Ind., who obtained an infamous notoriety by attempting to destroy the reputation of his own regiment in the Mexican war, is now busily engaged in endeavoring to dissuade young men from volunteering in the service of their country. Several who had already volunteered in his neighborhood were induced to leave the ranks through his representations. Language is not strong enough to denounce such conduct on the part of a citizen of a loyal State, and he deserves as much to be restrained of his liberty as any other traitor.

The Disunionists South say the object of this war is to abolish slavery; the Disunionists North say that the rebellion can't be put down until slavery is abolished. Thus the two classes of traitors play into each other's hands. If one class is refused the privilege of the mails, why should not the other be refused? One lies and the other indorses the lie; the indorser is rather the worse of the two.

A gentleman from Bowlinggreen saw a train come in from Dixie, on the top of which lay a huge, dirty, ragged, drunken recruit. He raised up, looked around, and belched out: "What's a Yankee—want to make breakfast on him!" Some Southern Rights men, who were present, turned away in disgust from the ruffian mass of meat, guts and grease.

A DREARY REGION.—The Montreal Pilot has advice from the Red River settlement, on the Hudson Bay coast, to August 10, from which we learn that as long ago as the 10th of August the ice had already set in, and as far as the eye could reach the coast was covered with it. Hudson's Bay runs up from latitude 51 to 64 degrees, and is free from ice but a few months in the year.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A letter from New Creek, Va., dated October 14th, states that six slaves from near Romney entered the camp at that place that day. They were pursued within six miles of New Creek by rebel cavalry. On learning this news eighty of the Government forces—cavalry—started in pursuit, but the rebels retreated to Romney.

We are glad to hear that the regiments about here are all likely to be filled. Colonels Bayles, Pope, Boone, Jacobs and Harlan will be able to report their regiments in order in a few weeks. Now is the time to enlist. Make the war short and glorious. All that's wanted are numbers, promptness and energy, and there will be very little fighting.

Read the speech of Andy Johnson at Columbus, Ohio. It gives a few instances of Secession enormities in East Tennessee. If any one desires further information on the same subject and to the same effect, he can find it at Camp Dick Robinson, where a large number of the victims of these atrocities are assembled.

A public meeting in Virginia invited J. C. Breckinridge to Dixie, where he will be properly appreciated and cherished. He is properly appreciated in Kentucky. No State knows him so well. She will part with him with cheap, and without regret. He is played out here.

Gold has been discovered at Belvidere, Vt., and a man has worked what is known as the South Branch since last spring, and is supposed to have succeeded well. The gold found is known as grain gold, worth some \$20 per ounce.

HEAVY ARMY CONTRACT.—The Nashua Manufacturing Company have contracted with the Government to furnish 300,000 cotton flannel drawers. This will furnish good employment for large numbers. They are all to be sewed by hand.

### News from the South.

From a copy of the Richmond Enquirer, of the 7th inst., we obtain the following extracts:

A VICTORY IN THE WEST.  
Additional intelligence received at the War Department gives full confirmation of the victory gained by General Jackson, on the Greenbrier river. The following is the official dispatch of General Jackson himself, addressed to the Secretary of War:

GREENBRIER RIVER, Oct. 3, 1861.  
The enemy attacked us at eight o'clock this morning in considerable force, estimated at five thousand, and with six pieces of artillery, of longer range than any we have. After a hot fire of four and a half hours, and heavy attempts to charge our lines, he was repulsed, evidently with considerable loss. We had no cavalry to pursue him on his retreat. The loss on our side has been inconsiderable. A fuller report will be given through the regular channels. For several days my correspondence with Gen. Loring has been interrupted. The enemy's force was much superior to ours, but we had the advantage of position.

H. A. JACKSON, Brigadier General Commanding.  
Further private accounts of the battle obtained last night, state that the fight was principally between the artillery, our artillerymen shooting well and fighting gallantly. We had only five or six killed and eight wounded. The loss of picket guard, who were stationed between our camp and that of the enemy, was not precisely known. The loss of the enemy was estimated at a hundred killed. The most remarkable circumstance of the action is that of the part taken by our pickets, about two hundred of whom are said to have held the enemy in check for an hour and a half. The locality of the battle was on the pike leading from Beverly to Staunton. On their retreat the enemy had fallen back about six or seven miles, to the neighborhood of what was known as Stabin's cabin. It was not known under whose command the enemy were. Among the killed was Surgeon Graves, of Captain Rice's artillery company. Captain Rice was badly wounded, having had one of his feet shot off by a cannon ball.

### THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 4, 1861.  
A gentleman who arrived this evening from Eastern Kentucky, says that the Federals, 4,000 strong, advanced from Camp Dick Robinson to Big Hill, sixty miles nearer the Tennessee line, with the view of fortifying themselves so as to prevent Zollicoffer's march into Kentucky.

Our troops have not advanced beyond Green river. The Federals are fortifying Elizabeth town, where they are encamped, 8,000 strong, with eight cannon, but necessities only enough to last them a few days. The Kentuckians are redeeming Kentucky, and predict that their winter quarters will be at St. Louis, Louisville, Washington and Baltimore.

### THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 4, 1861.  
Colonel Hardee is at Columbus with his command.

General Jeff. Thompson's force is now at New Madrid, bound to St. Louis for the purpose of joining General Price and General McCulloch.

General Clarke is moving hence in the same direction, with twenty cannon. Gen. Fremont's safety is endangered, and eight thousand of his troops have moved Paducah-ward from Columbus.

### SUPPLIES GIVING OUT.

In the rapid exhaustion of all sorts of supplies in the South, we must look for an alternative of relief either in the raising of the blockade, or in the prompt and enterprising use of Southern capital in the production and manufacture of various articles of prime necessity. We have plenty of corn and flour, rice and tobacco, and cotton, but very little of anything else. As winter approaches, many of our supplies are being fast exhausted. Our markets are nearly bare of candles, cotton, starch, soap, oil, bacon, refined sugar, salt, iron, shoes, clothing, and other necessary supplies.

The demand for bacon, an article of prime necessity, is largely in excess of the supply, with exceedingly small stocks in the hands of dealers.

The bad surgery in the rebel army has called forth an order to have them examined by a competent board, before they receive an appointment. This has excited the indignation of the surgeons, who threatened to secede from the army, unless this implied suspicion of their ability is retracted.

### CORRUPT QUARTERMASTERS.

A correspondent writing from Winchester, Tennessee, says that he has sent eighteen packages of vegetables and other comforts to the First regiment of Tennessee volunteers in Virginia, and they have not been received. He says "the papers come with similar complaints, and also of delinquent wines, cordials, brandies, &c., shipped to sick soldiers, being consumed by dissipated surgeons, assistants, and their hangers on." He thinks the new government is already as corrupt as the old one.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 16.)

### QUARREL BETWEEN FLOYD AND THE OFFICERS OF THE WISE LEGION.

It appears that the officers of the Wise Legion have disapproved of Floyd's conduct, and published their opinions in the Richmond Enquirer, at which Floyd is greatly grieved, and sends a letter to the Enquirer, of which the following is an extract:

### HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE KANAWHA.

CAMP ON SWEET, Oct. 6, 1861.

In the Enquirer, of October 1, you have published certain letters, dated in Camp Defence, purporting to be written by officers in the "Wise Legion," under my command. These persons pretend to narrate my conduct in this campaign, particularly in the late actions on the Gauley and retreating to Meadow Bluff. Their statements are calumnious falsehoods, having no shadow of truth for their foundation, but their intention, and not less their malignity, is too obvious to permit me to believe that they can be injurious, either to my own reputation or that of the army which I then commanded.

He then proposes to leave his reputation to history, and to his "living countrymen who love justice." In conclusion he demands the names of the officers who invented and published the libels against "their General, that they may be tried by the military tribunals, and punished according to the laws of the army."

To this letter the proprietors and editors of the Enquirer thus reply:

### ENQUIRER OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1861.

John B. Floyd, Esq.:  
Sir: Your letter of October 6th is before us. Not recognizing any authority in yourself, either individually or as commander of the army of the Kanawha, to demand the names of our correspondents, we decline to comply with your request.

TYLER, WISE & ALLEGEE.

We declined to furnish the names of our correspondents to Gen. Floyd, because of his purpose to seek his vindication through a court martial, instead of the usual mode among gentlemen. Whenever Gen. Floyd proposes a personal vindication, the names of our correspondents shall be furnished.

We shall dismiss the letter with the statement that the characters of our correspondents have never been stained by the suspicion of a crime, and that the charge of falsehood against them is much easier made than proved. They are gentlemen, the equals of Gen. Floyd, in every respect, and what they have availed in their communications we believe to be true in letter and spirit.

(From the Louisville Journal.)

The committee for aiding the subsistence of the families of volunteers in the service of the United States Government respectfully and confidently appeal to the people of Louisville and Jefferson. Bullitt, Oldham, Nelson, Spencer, Shelby, Henry, Franklin, and Woodford counties.

The loyal citizens of Louisville, in a general assembly, recently advised the Mayor to appoint a committee of the citizens of Louisville to take charge of means for securing subsistence for the families of volunteers, and under that advisement this committee has been appointed and has entered upon the work of organization, in order to give efficiency to its methods of assistance. Our main reliance must be upon the use of allotment tickets, provided for in the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1861. The object of this act is to extend to the families of soldiers, similar to one that has long been enjoyed by the navy. The act of Congress provides, under certain regulations, that each soldier may allot a portion of his pay for the support of his family, and the amount of this allotment for each company is deducted from the regular pay-roll, and the sum allotted is paid to the holders of the authorized allotment tickets. The committee of citizens, appointed by the Mayor, propose to take these tickets and raise the full amount in cash, where they can do so, of the value of the tickets, which is to be handed over to the families for whose benefit the allotment is made. We propose to do this in order that these families may receive, whenever the payment is due, the full amount named in the ticket, provided the volunteer himself has not intrenched upon it. And every inducement that we can urge upon the soldier, we shall press upon him to induce him to set apart as large a portion of his pay, in the allotment ticket for his family, as he can spare, so that his family may neither suffer as, nor become, objects of charity. There is no necessity for either. This committee is studiously endeavoring to avoid the creation of a large eleemosynary institution in its just and necessary measures for the protection of the families of the volunteers. The volunteer himself should feel an honest joy in knowing that his pay is contributing to the support of those who are entitled to look to him for aid, and he should have confidence that his allotment money is performing its work most thoroughly, when he knows that his fellow citizens at home are doing all in their power to make that fund as useful as possible to his family. This committee does not propose nor desire to expend any portion of this allotment money, except in cases where the family wishes it to do so. In cases where the volunteer allots a large share of his pay, it may, by prudent use, give support to his family, provided there are not too many mouths to feed.

But some time must elapse before there can be any enjoyment from the allotment system. At present we are paying the way toward it as rapidly as we possibly can. Suffering and destitution cannot wait upon any tardy movement; their demands are imperative and must at once receive the attention of the community. The members of this committee feel that they owe a special debt to sufferers of this class, but they do not conceive that this debt is any more theirs than of every family that has received and is now enjoying the benefits of the prompt volunteering that has saved and is likely to secure this region of the State from the presence of a degrading serfdom under an insolent foe. We feel that it is our duty to assist those who thus stepped forward at the call of their country to discharge the duties of patriotism, and as it is a duty from which we do not wish to shrink, we feel confident that you will not attempt to evade its demands. It would be a burning shame to permit the families of the volunteers to perish or even to suffer, while we have the means of prevention. We are well aware of the fact that the people of Louisville have been generously taxed in meeting obligations that are quite as heavy upon the contentment regions to her as upon her. Yet her people have uncomplainingly recognized and performed their duties to these obligations, and we entertain no fear but that they will continue to do so. They are not the people to permit any one to starve in their midst. And we beg leave to say to them that there is an amount of destitution and distress in some of these families that threaten serious results. We make no call upon any for aid in which we are not willing to take our part. We do not expect or intend to appeal to any to help this philanthropic and just mission forward, and stand idle ourselves. Our appeal is based upon the fact that we have cheerfully recognized our duty toward this cause, and having led the way, we feel justified in calling upon others to come on with us in the practice of this duty. We have already, in these laboring met with cheerful, generous, and hearty co-operation, both from the citizens of Louisville, and some of our neighbors in Jefferson county. The work before us, however, is one of great magnitude, and our appeal must be enlarged. A smiling Providence, in the midst of civil and social disasters, has been prolific in blessings upon the stores of the husbandman. His fields have rendered abundant returns to his labors, his granaries are filled, and his winter stores are running over with abundance. While, then, we appeal to our fellow-citizens of Louisville to aid us in warding off calamity, may we not successfully appeal to the numerous counties that repose securely on the safety of Louisville, to aid us in

taking care of those whose protectors have thus far assured us of safety? We can put to immediate and excellent use everything in the way of human food. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, beans, peas, hominy, corn-meal, meat, lard, and fruits of every kind, and we beg our farming friends in Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Oldham, Henry, Shelby, Franklin and Woodford, to say nothing of others, to give us a willing ear and helping hand in the work of justice that has been assigned us. The responses that we have already received give us assurance that this appeal will not pass unheeded. And in giving those who have volunteered the assurance that their families shall not want for bread, we give most useful aid toward the encouragement of present and future volunteering, upon which the sovereignty and safety of the Commonwealth must greatly depend.

All donations of the kind we have mentioned may be sent to the stores of Messrs. Tait & Son, west side of Fourth street, between Main and the river, where ample storage is furnished for all provisions that may be given for the aid of the families of volunteers.

T. S. BELL, Chairman.  
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A. M. GAZLAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

CAMP M'KINSTRY, NEAR SYRACUSE, Mo.,

Tuesday Noon, October 15.

Transportation is greatly needed in every one of the five divisions of Fremont's army, and its lack is the sole thing that prevents an immediate and expeditious march southward.

The train from Sedalia reports nothing new there or at Georgetown. Those places as well as Booneville remain quiet.

Small parties of rebels are said to be foraging within sixty miles of Georgetown, but they invariably take to flight when they see any of our troops.

Letters received from Price's army state, I am informed, that ex-Governor Jackson is at present very dissipated and bordering on the eve of delirium tremens; that he often roves about the camp like a maniac.

Siering Price thinks, I learn, that in a few years the Southern Confederacy will embrace all of Mexico, Cuba, and the greater part of South America, and that its only European rival in power will be Russia. He expresses serious apprehension respecting Missouri, but believes that the Confederacy can prosper without the border States, which are now he is reported to say, almost entirely abandoned.

The letters from Price's army, I have mentioned as recently intercepted, though they report great distress among the rebel soldiers, boast of hope, courage, and patience. The rebels declare they are able to endure present evil for future good, and say they are entirely willing to lose everything, life included, for a cause they consider sacred. Strangely deluded mortals! They seem to believe themselves martyrs and heroes in a most righteous struggle for their rights as freemen.

### NIGHT DISPATCH.

CAMP M'KINSTRY, NEAR SYRACUSE, Mo.,

Tuesday Night, October 15.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

Everything is very quiet here to-night, but active preparations are making for a movement on a quarter least expected. Increased means of transportation are arriving here, and more are expected.

The secessionists seem to have no designs, for the present, on any point in this section of the State. Georgetown, Booneville, and Sedalia, remain quiet.

It is thought a number of spies have been in this neighborhood recently, anxious to learn the intentions and probable course of Fremont's army. No evidence could be adduced to prove the parties spies, but those suspected are said to have been purposely misled, and to have gone to various quarters of the State with their mis-information, believing it strictly true.

I have some interesting intelligence, but am prevented from sending it by fear of benedicting the rebels thereby.

### REBEL INGRATITUDE.

We hope the following case of ingratitude has few parallels:

A soldier called, wet, weary, and hungry, at the farm house of Henry Hermon, a farmer in Fairfax county, Va., and asked to be sheltered from the storm. It was a few days after the Bull Run affair. The farmer took him in. The soldier said he belonged to the Union army, and showed the Union army uniform to corroborate his statement. The farmer fed and warmed him, and offered him his parlor, where he could more securely conceal him, in case his house might be visited by the rebels. After receiving the farmer's hospitality, the soldier said he would go to the barn, where he could better conceal himself from the rebels. From there he disappeared, and not long after the farmer was arrested and carried to Manassas Gap, where the soldier, who proved to be a spy, appeared before him, and, at a mock trial, swore to a tissue of falsehoods. He was the cause of the old man's arrest and ruin. After being detained several weeks, the farmer was sent to Richmond and incarcerated in the common jail, a filthy hole. He was released a few days ago, and reached Washington Saturday night.

The Northampton (Mass.) Courier says that a gentleman arrived in that town last week, from Columbia, Mississippi, who believed until he reached the loyal States that Congress was in session at Chicago. The belief that it is doing business, and that all the archives of the Government have been removed there, is universal in the South. He was greatly astonished to learn that Congress had been in session lately "at the old stand" in Washington.

The foundation of the new American hotel has been laid in Liverpool. It will be the largest on the face of the earth.

### Secession Horrors Described by Andrew Johnson.

In his recent speech at Columbus, Ohio, Andrew Johnson thus describes the horrors of Secession in Tennessee:

"While yet beseeching them to act upon their own doctrine, and let us alone, the hoofs of their cavalry were indenting our plains, and the tramp of their troops was about our homes! And yet there are those who set up the puling cry, 'Let there be no coercion!' What! a Secessionist declaring against coercion! Why, God bless you, friends, they never got anything except by coercion. They coerced Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia out of the Union. They attempted it in Maryland—the Government stopped it; they are now attempting it in Kentucky, and there the People will stop it! Their whole career has been one of coercion, of outrage, insult, blasphemy, and crime. Detachments of their myrmidons, who were sent, as they said, 'to protect us from the despotism of Abe Lincoln' (!), would pass through our county, in Tennessee, on the railroad.

"As they went they saw the flag of our country, the glorious old Stars and Stripes, floating from the gable of an humble school-house, where the little boys had placed it as an emblem of their pure and dawning love for the Union. What did these miscreants do? They stopped their train, and with hootings and ribaldry, with menaces and exhortations and blasphemy, they tore it from the children, and trampled it in the mire! They would enter private houses, and under the pretense of seeking for ammunition, would rummage drawers and desks, robbing the family of the money, and the females of their jewels and heirlooms. They would order their meals and their lodging in tones of insolence and in terms of insult. They would feed their horses with wastefulness, and scatter the food recklessly on the ground. And after eating to the fill of their insatiable appetites, and rioting and rummaging, they would mount, and with oaths and obscenity, would tell the family to charge it all to Jeff Davis. And this, my friends, is Secession!

"They came into my own county; they called at my house. Some of their number came forward and demanded of my family whether I was at home, saying that, if I was, they had come to take me, and hang me! Pleasant intelligence this for gentlemen(?) to communicate to wife and daughters! But my daughter, indignant at their conduct, said, 'No; my father is not at home; he is absent in another county, where he is making a speech for the Union; and this, I presume, you know, or your cowardly crew would not have dared to show themselves at this house.' They then sullenly withdrew. As they passed on through the neighborhood, they came upon the house of a Union family; the husband was not at home, but his wife, a stout-hearted woman, had her Union flag at the gate post. They insolently commanded her to remove it; she would not; they attempted to seize it, and she seized it; they struggled for it, but she kept her flag. They then went into the woods, cut hickory withes, and returning scourged her person with it.

"This, my friends, is Secession, and these are the men you are to 'compromise' with. Some of these same demons, five of them, stands in human shape, stopped at the house of a man named Markham, who, seeing them approach, and fearing insult and outrage to himself if he remained, and thinking that they would not be so likely to provoke a quarrel with the family if he were not present, took his rifle from its resting place, and retired unobserved by them into a little thicket hard by the house, in order to be at hand in case they offered any abuse to his family. He had an amiable wife and two daughters, the youngest about twelve years of age, and the other just blossoming into womanhood, about sixteen, as beautiful as the morning and as pure as the dewdrop. The Secessionists entered and insolently demanded dinner for themselves and feed for their horses. The wife told them there was the crib and the fodder, and they would give them their dinner. They took the hay and the corn and scattered it about the ground, and ordered the ladies to hasten their dinner.

"In due time the meal was prepared, and soon greedily devoured. After eating their appetites at the table, they began to address rude remarks to the wife and daughters. One attempted to make love to the young lady, when her young sister, seizing the tin horn or trumpet, which is kept in almost all rural households to make a summons to dinner or sound an alarm to the neighbors in case of an accident, sprang to the door and blew a blast. At this the hellish demon turned, drew a pistol from his girdle, fired his bullet through her brain, and with one wild shriek she fell in agonizing death at the feet of her screaming mother. That blast, the shot, the shriek, and scream, pierced the ear of the waiting father; he sprang from his retreat, he stood at his door—one glance revealed all, and taking deliberate aim, he sent his rifle's bullet straight through the villain's heart! The other four, alarmed at the trumpet blast, and knowing that the whole neighborhood would soon be upon them, mounted their horses and fled. The enraged father, finding them beyond his reach, turning to where the slayer of his little daughter lay, seized his ax and cut his brutal body into quarters and threw them out, as only fit for the dogs to devour.

"Such, my friends, is Secession at home. It is robbery, rapine and murder. And it is marching toward you, and will be upon you. You must arm for your own defense. I speak not to you in fables. These things occurred not in a remote country, but right over here in Tennessee. I seem even yet to hear the shriek that went up from that young and innocent heart, as it took leave of life, so wild, so clear, so agonizing, that even angels' spirits might come to listen and weep! Will you not, then, rush to the support of your Government and the rescue of your country from the reign of terror that has no parallel in the history of civilized man?"

SALE OF A RAILROAD.—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, four hundred and sixty miles in length, from Pittsburg to Chicago, will be sold on the 24th of this month. The several States through which the road passes have enacted laws authorizing its sale. It is said that J. Edgar Thompson, Samuel J. Tilden, J. F. D. Lanier, Samuel Hanna and L. H. Meyers will become the purchasers. The lowest price for which the property can be bought is \$500,000.



# Daily Democrat

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between  
Market and Jefferson.

**Colt's Pistols.**—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. *ditf*

**A Word to Newspaper Readers.**  
The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

**POLICE PROCEEDINGS.**—Thursday, Oct. 17. Louis Scott. Bailed out of the workhouse. Rosa Lane and Rosanna Buckley, drunk and disorderly. Discharged.  
James Scott, vagrancy. Bailed in \$200 for six months.

Warren, (a slave), stealing boots from R. D. C. Powell. Discharged.

**MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.**—The General Council met last night, and, in joint session, elected the following officers: Tobacco Inspector, Joseph B. Read; Flour Inspector, Wm. Schwing; Keeper of Work House, M. G. Holmes; Market Master, houses 1 and 2, I. M. Boggs; Interpreter City Court, Phil. Tompkins, Jr. It would have been difficult to find any one better qualified to act as interpreter than the new incumbent.

The Council also passed a resolution appropriating several acres of ground in Cave Hill Cemetery, for the purpose of burying such United States soldiers as may be buried in this vicinity.

**New Book.**  
REVISED REGULATIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1861, with a full index. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This edition of the regulations of the army contains many additions and improvements. Every soldier should study it. It supersedes all former issues, and the order of the Secretary of War declared that it "shall be strictly observed as the sole and standing authority upon the matter therein contained." The book is sold by John P. Morton & Co., who have a full supply of all the best works on military subjects.

**Military.**  
A large quantity of army clothing was received yesterday, via Jeffersonville Railroad.

One thousand rubber blankets were shipped from Indianapolis the other day, for the 35th Indiana regiment, at Elizabethtown.

**Captain Barnett and Lieutenant Rule** are down on Salt river in the recruiting service. They belong to Colonel Bayles' Cavalry Regiment. It is fast filling up. Now is the time to enlist. One month's pay in advance.

**NEW HOME GUARD COMPANY.**—A new company of home guards has been raised in the First ward, under the command of Captain Wm. Bohman and First Lieutenant Wm. Stoepker. Mr. Bohman is well known throughout the First ward, having been a citizen for twenty years or more. We understand that it is exceedingly desirable this company should be entirely filled up this week, so that the organization may be completed. Twenty persons joined it yesterday, and it will, no doubt, be full by to-morrow night. All who wish to join would do well to call and see Captain Bohman on the north side of Jefferson street, between Clay and Shelby.

**PRISONERS FROM SALT RIVER.**—The steamer Diligent arrived yesterday, bringing three prisoners. Their names are Wm. Courtland Prentice, James Shave, and Martin Halle. Prentice and Shave were arrested by order of Capt. Watkins, commanding, by Capt. Meglemery, of the Halberd Zouaves, assisted by a company of Indians. Halle was arrested by Capt. Knapp in a skiff, which was floating down the river. The boat was hailed and seemed to be empty, but Capt. Knapp took the precaution to overhaul it, and found Halle lying close to the bottom of the boat. They have been locked up in jail awaiting an examination.

**Sudden Death.**—On Tuesday last Mrs. Scally, living on Main, between Tenth and Eleventh, attended church two or three times at St. Patrick's, corner of Thirteenth and Market, and was that day confirmed. She attended again at night, but while in church she fainted, and, though help was immediately given, she was dead before reaching home. The house was very much crowded and very warm, but as she had always been very healthy no cause could be assigned for her sudden taking-off.

**MORE PRISONERS.**—The train from Lebanon last night brought up five more prisoners, viz: Daniel Mayfield, J. A. McElroy, J. B. Flinn, Jonathan Reed and J. W. Stephens, charged with aiding the rebellion.

**RAIN.**—From before daylight yesterday morning till midnight last night, the rain fell heavily and incessantly, and with no prospect, at midnight, of clearing up.

Every military man who values his health and comfort, should have one of Wilkes' india rubber combined rain cloak and blanket. *oct18 deod3*

## News from the South.

**EXPECTED DEATH OF WISE.**—We are extremely sorry to learn that last evening the health of Gen. Wise had not exhibited any improvement, and that his condition excited very grave apprehensions. *Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 11.*

**SEQUESTRATION OF THE MONTICELLO ESTATE.**—A petition has been filed for the sequestration of "Monticello," the former home of Jefferson, now owned by Uriah P. Levy, a captain in the Lincoln Navy, and occupied by his brother, who is alleged to be disaffected toward the Confederate Government. The estate comprises 360 acres of land in Albemarle county, assessed at \$20 per acre, together with improvements valued at \$2,800; besides this, there is another tract of 960 acres, with sheep, negroes, hogs, and a lot of household and kitchen furniture.

**RELEASE OF GEO. W. VANDERGRIFT.**—This man was formerly Superintendent of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, and was strongly suspected of some indirect agency in the collision which occurred on that road just prior to the battle of Bull Run, and which delayed for some hours the junction of Johnston's forces with those of Beauregard. He was arrested and confined in Richmond, but has been released, over which the Enquirer laments, as he was a "good engineer, and has had an opportunity of gaining a vast amount of information, which he is now able to convey to the Yankees." He has received his passport and will soon be here.

**LUXURY OF THE YANKEE CAMP.**—Jas. H. Pearce, Adjutant in the Wise Legion, supposed to have been killed in a late skirmish, "still lives," and writes that he has just visited the evacuated camp of Rosecrans, where he saw an innumerable quantity of empty sardine cans and other evidences of luxurious living on the part of the Yankees; also, quite a display of playing cards, showing that they are subjects of kings and queens, as well as of a Yankee Presidential tyrant.

A donation of one hundred barrels of flour to the rebel army has been made by Col. James W. Walker, of Madison county, Va.

**GOOD NEWS TO OUR LADY READERS.**—Edward I. Grauman & Co. have received their third consignment—\$6,000 worth—of fall and winter dry goods, which will be sold on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, and continue all day, at the new auction and commission house, No. 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market. The goods consist as follows: English and Mackinaw blankets, cloths, cassimeres, satinettes, bleached and unbleached muslins. Also, 5,000 yards different brands prints, gingham, plaids, French and English merinos, delaines, velvets, coverlets, a large variety of all wool shawls, embroideries, Irish linen, tablecloths, pocket handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, table cutlery; also, 1,000 pair of misses' gaiters, shoes, &c., &c. The above articles must and will be sold at prices that every lady customer is bound to find satisfactory. Ladies, if you want to buy goods at your own prices, be sure and attend this sale. Terms of sale—cash on delivery. *E. I. GRAUMAN & CO. oct16 d5*

**WORKS OF ART.**—An article in the Journal of yesterday reminds us of the duty we owe to a true Artist to bring his productions before the public. Mons. Leonard, the gentleman referred to, has been in the city for some time, but with that modesty which always characterizes true merit, he has not obtruded himself upon the public, preferring rather to develop his conceptions in the silence of his studio than flaunt his works in the gaze of every passer-by. His paintings are peculiar, and many of them are very beautiful. His subjects are historical, and are treated with great boldness and originality. Mons. Leonard is the only painter of this class of pictures whom we have had in Louisville for many years. We are glad to be informed that his pictures will soon be placed on exhibition here and trust that none of our readers will neglect to visit them.

**IN addition to that great sale** advertised by Edward I. Grauman & Co., Fourth street, between Main and Market, will be sold a large assortment of shawls this morning at ten o'clock. The shawls consist as follows: Bay State, Long Island, do, stella, cashmere, and cloth shawls; also fifty brocha shawls. The selection of different kinds of goods is great. The attention of our lady readers is called to this sale.

**N. B.**—Also one thousand yards of fancy silks. *oct18 d2*

**FOR THE SOLDIERS.**—We have now in store, and to arrive, a pure article of white navy beans, all kinds of bacon, onions, krout, butter, lake fish, in quantities to suit, from one barrel or cask up. We will sell very low for cash, to close consignment. We are also agents for an extra refined coal oil and the Meade oil. *Clifford & Co., 226 Main street.*

**SOMETHING WORTHY OF PATRONAGE.**—Raymond & Tyler, No. 74 Fourth street, near Main, are manufacturing a superior article of paste blacking, which polishes quicker and excels in lustre anything of the kind now in use. Try it! Try it! *oct18 d3*

**Fifty packages of unclaimed goods** are to be sold this morning at Mr. C. C. Spencer's auction room by order of the American Express Company. A lot of new and second hand furniture and a Singer's sewing machine will also be included in the sale.

**The train was late** coming in on the Nashville road last night. Consequently, partly because the train was a heavy one, partly on account of the rain.

Every military man who values his health and comfort, should have one of Wilkes' india rubber combined rain cloak and blanket. *oct18 deod3*

## Union Mass Meeting



A mass meeting of the friends of the Union will be held at Col. Harlan's Camp, near Lebanon, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Distinguished speakers have been invited, and are expected to be present. Turn out, everybody! We hope that by the time above indicated, every young man in Marion and Washington will have rallied to the standard of his country. Fill up the ranks of Col. Harlan's Regiment. Arms are ready for all who enlist. *oct16 d4*

## GRAND GATHERING



On Wednesday next, the 23d instant, Col. Harlan, by invitation of the people of Washington, will visit Springfield with the whole of the force under his command. The soldiers will be given a sumptuous dinner by the ladies of Washington. Let all the people of that county come out to receive the gallant boys who are willing to peril all for the defense and honor of Kentucky and the Union. Let the young men of Washington meet Col. Harlan, on Wednesday next, and enroll themselves as members of his regiment. They will be supplied with arms as soon as they enlist. *oct16 d4*

**To the Young Men of Kentucky.**  
By the authority, and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of cavalry, to serve three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

Horses and all equipments to be furnished by the Government.

Volunteers owning good horses can have them appraised, mustered into the service, and paid for by the mustering officer.

The Captains and Lieutenants are to be elected by the companies, respectively.

Captains of companies will report to me at the Galt House in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None out of order, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the regular army, has been detailed to act as Lieutenant Colonel. I intend to make this regiment, in all respects, equal to the best drilled and disciplined corps in the regular army.

I know this call will be patriotically answered. The soil of Kentucky has been vainly invaded. *J. S. JACKSON, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6, 1861.*

**Just received by express, a large lot of handsome dress goods, which will be sold from 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than the same goods were ever offered in this market.** Fifty pieces satin faced merinos at \$1 to \$1 1/2; 100 pieces plain do at 75 cents; 100 pieces French repts at \$1 25; 100 pieces poplin at \$1; 50 pieces silk poplin at \$1 50. These goods are all double width, and the best qualities in the market. In addition to these goods, there are many bargains to be had in our large stock. *S. BARBER & CO., 317 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky. oct16 d3t*

**LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23, 1861.**  
**ATTENTION, KENTUCKIANS—TO ARMS!**  
The undersigned is duly authorized by Brigadier General Robert Anderson, of the Department of Cumberland, to raise a regiment of infantry for three years, or during the war. I am anxious to complete the regiment in the next thirty days, and have it mustered into service. Companies must consist of not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and four men. Quarters of the best kind have been provided for companies, or parts of companies. Officers will please report promptly at Saml. Matlock's office, on Fifth street, opposite the Court-house, where headquarters will be for the present. *Geo. W. ANDERSON, Colonel. oct24 d4t*

Every military man who values his health and comfort, should have one of Wilkes' india rubber combined rain cloak and blanket. *oct18 deod3*

**Notice to Sidewalk Pavers.**  
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Saturday, October 19th, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., to grade and pave the sidewalk on the south side of College street, from First to Brook. Usual security required.

**J. M. DELPH, Mayor.**  
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 14, 1861. *d5*

## HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 9, 1861.

The following plan for organizing troops in Kentucky for service for "three years or during the war," has been agreed on between the State Military Board and the Commanding General.

The Military Board will appoint, at the various places where volunteers are offering, mastering officers, who will muster in and receive volunteers as they are presented.

The Board will also supply to its agents funds for paying the expenses incurred, and for the supply of such articles of clothing and camp equipage as are necessary before uniforms are issued.

As soon as ten companies of a regiment are complete, they will be mustered into the service of the United States, and supplied with arms, accoutrements, uniforms, and transportation to the place of service by the regular Quartermaster of the United States.

Also at points convenient to the Subistence Departments, provisions will be issued to the companies during the process of formation.

Where persons have been authorized to raise regiments and may succeed in doing so, they will be commissioned as Colonels; but if this occasions delays, the Captains of companies may form themselves into regiments of ten companies, assemble at a rendezvous, and submit their choice of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major for commissions.

If they do not voluntarily form such organization, the commanding General will order them as independent companies to join together at convenient points, and there form them into regiments and battalions, appointing the necessary field officers.

Notified by the Military Board in session at Frankfort, October 12, 1861, and signed this 12th day of October, 1861.

*W. T. SHERMAN, Brigadier General.*

## DIED.

On Thursday, October 17, 1861, of consumption, JAS. W. GARRISON, in the 10th year of his age. The friends and relations of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the East Baptist Church, this (Fri.) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Suddenly, on Tuesday afternoon, October 15th, 1861, Mrs. CLARA BELL, widow of Thomas L. Asa, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, on Jefferson street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock. *d2*

**LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**  
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

The above SAUCE is not only the best and most popular condiment known, but the most economical, as a few drops on Soup, Gravy, or with Fish, hot and cold, joints of Beef, Mutton, Game, &c., impart an exquisite taste, which unprincipled Sauce manufacturers have vainly endeavored to imitate.

On the Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner or Supper Table, a small bottle of "LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is indispensable.

To appreciate the excellent qualities of this delicious preparation, it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the genuine, of a respectable grocer or dealer, as many Hotel and Restaurant proprietors seldom place the pure sauce before their guests, but substitute a genuine *Bottle* filled with a spurious mixture.

**JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,**  
Union Square and Fourteenth St., New York.  
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.

A Stock always in Store—Also orders received for direct shipments from England.

**The Editor**  
Of the Louisville (Jesseamine county, Ky.) Democrat, in his issue of June 27, says:

"Dr. W. Roback's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise for the fidelity of the results he has achieved upon the afflicted. The great success of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at our store, and the dealer who has the privilege of selling them is directed to his establishment for each supply as they may need."

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTSCALK & CO. See advertisement in another column. *15 d4*

**Fever and Ague.**  
This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body, by the use of Dr. J. HOS-TETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. The great success it has met with and the beneficial results to lowering its way, have established it as a permanent "institution." We would advise our readers to procure the real, reliable, specific, and if an absent friend is afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other nervous disease, to hasten and procure this most favored and greatly desired article. A trial is all that is needed to prove its many excellent qualities.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere. *oct12 d6*

**For Sale.**  
1,000 BUSHELS PRIME FINE BARLEY. *YERKON & CO., 417 d1w No. 205 Main st., bet. Second and Third.*

**For Sale.**  
SEED WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY. *YERKON & CO., 417 d1w No. 205 Main st., bet. Second and Third.*

**Wanted Immediately.**  
5,000 BUSHELS RED WHEAT, 10,000 bushels oats, for which the highest price will be paid. *YERKON & CO., 417 d1w No. 205 Main st., bet. Second and Third.*

**BOARDING.**  
A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN FIND GOOD ROOMS AT THE OFFICE OF Messrs. HENNING & SPEED, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets. *oct12 d1f*

**Attention, Musicians.**  
A GOOD DRUMMER AND HORN WANTED IN CAMP. Call on the company, City Provost Guard, 2nd on the corner of Fifth and Main streets. *oct12 d1f*

## Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.  
On and after Monday, August 14, passenger trains will leave N. W. Albany as follows:

**LEAVE NEW ALBANY.**  
Chicago Express (daily except Sundays)..... 8:10 A. M.  
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.  
ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.  
Reaching Louisville..... 5:15 A. M.  
Chicago Mail..... 7:40 P. M.  
Reaching Louisville..... 8:00 P. M.

**JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.**  
FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 2:30 P. M.  
Connection Train (at Seymour with K. & O. 15, 18, & 19.)  
Railroad East and West..... 11:00 P. M.

**LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.**  
Passenger Train No. 1..... 4:00 A. M.  
Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:50 P. M.  
Accommodation Train..... 8:20 P. M.

**LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.**  
Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.  
Bardonia and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 4:00 P. M.

## Proposals for Shoes.

Office of the Quartermaster General OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.  
Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 15, 1861.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR FURNISHING THE KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS WITH TEN THOUSAND (10,000) P. 100's of best quality Boots, to be made to the order of the Quartermaster General. The propositions must be in writing, stating the number and kind of the articles proposed to be furnished, the time within which deliveries can be made, the price, and any other information the bidder may desire to offer, as no verbal explanation will be received. The propositions must be accompanied by samples, to which, in case of the acceptance of the bid, the articles furnished must conform.

The bidders will be required to be made free of all charges at the Military Storehouse of the State, in Louisville. The goods to be inspected by an agent of the Quartermaster General, and if found to be of the quality and quantity ordered, and if found to be equal in every respect to the sample, will be paid for in cash.

Unless the bidder is known to the undersigned (responsible), he must accompany his proposal with the sum of \$1,000 in cash, to be deposited with the Quartermaster General, and if the bidder is not accepted, the sum will be returned to him.

Proposals must be received until Saturday, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. The right is reserved to decline all or a portion of the bids, and to accept of such as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

W. A. DUDLEY, Q. M. G.

## Brig. Generals!

Colonels!

Lieut. Colonels!

Majors!

Captains!

Lieutenants!

Quartermasters!

Surgeons!

Chaplains!

WILL FIND EVERYTHING IN THE MILITARY AT T. CAP LINE AT A. CRAIG'S, Main and Fourth streets.

## \$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, LIVING near Bardonia, Nelson county, Ky., on the night of the 4th of October, 1861, a negro man named "XEL'S", 25 or 26 years of age, of black complexion, 5 ft. 10 in. high, weighs 165 or 175 pounds, has a scar near the middle of his forehead, and the little finger on his left hand is crooked and stunted about half inch. He has had two of his jaw teeth extracted. The balance of his teeth are good. Has rather a downcast look. Was raised by Thomas Mattingly, of Nelson county, Ky., and made his escape from his master, some two years ago, to New Madrid, Mo., where he denied his owner and changed his name to Jack. I am of opinion would do the same thing again if arrested by me. Will pay the above reward if taken out of the State of Kentucky, or \$100 if taken in Kentucky, in any county where he is found, and delivered to me, or lodged in some jail in Kentucky so that I get him.

WILLIAM MATTINGLY.

Bardonia, Ky., Oct. 11, 1861—*d1f*

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**First and Second Premiums for Highland Messenger's Colts.**  
THE FINAL OF THE THREE YEARS' TRIAL OF THE HIGHLAND MESSENGER, will take place at the HIGHLAND COURSE, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M. For First and Second Premiums. Colts to trot against time, with privilege of second trial. The race to be run according to the rules and regulations of the Association.

Admission Free.  
Passengers from the city can take the afternoon Express Train, and reach the Course in time to witness the trial, and return by the Evening Train.

*WOMACK & CO., 417 d1f*

## INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS!

WE HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF this truly durable article. They are used under Blanket, Rain Coat, or Knapsack. Officers should see that their men are supplied with this almost indispensable safeguard to health, and that soldiers should not fall to have them among their supplies.

**WANTED.**  
We are authorized to raise a company, to be mustered into Col. R. T. Jacob's Regiment, at Camp Andrew Jackson, near Lawrence on Louisville and Lexington Railroad. Healthfulness or situation can be ascertained.

Show your loyalty and patriotism now, and don't wait to be drafted. Remember, remember, a "patriot" can't be drafted, and he who is drafted, and let us cry out, when on to battle you proudly march, "Faugh a Ballah!"

Recruiting office at Brown's Livery Stable, on Market street, near First.

*H. B. BACKSTINE, Capt. G. E. CRUISE, Lieut. M. WELSH, Lieut.*

## OUR UNION NOW AND FOREVER!

**RALLY, FREEMEN.**  
For your Country's Cause!

**100 LOYAL KENTUCKIANS**  
WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Application to be made either at Gilman's Precinct, to Capt. J. D. Gilman; at Jonesboro, to Lieut. J. M. Jones; or to Mr. J. M. Jones, at headquarters CAMP SHERMAN (Ky. Ag. Fair Grounds). *JAS. D. GILMAN, Capt. JAS. CONRAD, 1st Lieut. oct20 d1f*

## Cavalry Headquarters

**COL. J. BAYLES' REGIMENT, 406**  
JEFFERSON ST., NORTH SIDE, Between Fourth and Fifth. *oct18*

## Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my Mill, and added new machinery for making fine

**KENTUCKY JEANS** (which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West, I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant.

**Free from Grease and made of Pure Natty Wool.**  
A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on hand. *(ap12 d12p) L. RICHARDSON.*

## MRS. M. A. TAYLOR

(LATE MRS. M. A. O'CONNOR)  
DRESS TO MEASURE HER LADY FRIENDS. Dress and customers generally that her stock, under this season is more complete than ever before, and having all the latest fashions in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon her to order her goods at.

## VERY MODERATE PRICES.

French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every variety and entirely new designs; Paris-made Bonnets, Hats, Dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers. Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon her to order her goods at.

## Strict and Punctual Execution

Of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor will find them promptly and accurately executed. *at Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. oct16 d1f*

## Removal.







## Fastest Line East!

